

REMARKS

Claims 4-33 are pending, and claims 1-3 were previously withdrawn in response to a requirement for restriction.. Applicants present arguments below that establish the patentability of the subject matter in claims 4-33 over the prior art of record.

Certain Claims Stand Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

Claims 4-8, 12-14, 18-21, 25-27, 30 and 32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0169415 A1 to *Staats et al.* This rejection, of course, applies to each of the pending independent claims 4, 12, 18, 25 and 32, some of the novel aspects of which are discussed below.

Applicants believe that these claims, along with the rejected claims dependent thereon, are all novel over the *Staats et al.* reference for the following reasons among others.

Independent claims 4, 12 and 18 recite a battery pack having both a battery and a charging module, and independent claims 25 and 32 recite a charging module for a battery. In claims 4, 12 and 18, the charging module monitors the operating mode of either an injector system (claims 4, 12) or a battery-powered system (claim 18). Similarly, in claims 25 and 32, the charging module contains a circuit stage that senses either the mode of operation of an injection control unit (claim 25) or the current drawn by a battery-powered system (claim 32).

Common to all of the above claims is that the charging module will assume a certain state of operation depending on which mode the injector is operating in (e.g., claims 4, 12, 18, 25) or how much current is drawn by the battery-powered system (e.g., claim 32). For example, claim 4 recites a charging module that "monitor[s] the operating mode of [the] injector system" such that when the injector system is operating in (i) the idle mode, the charging module provides DC power to the battery for charging and (ii) the non-idle mode, the charging module prevents DC power from reaching the battery thus enabling the battery to provide DC power to the injector system.

In the prior art reference at issue, *Staats et al.* neither disclose nor in any way suggest a charging module let alone one whose operational state depends on the mode the injector is operating in (e.g., claims 4, 12, 18, 25) or on how much current is drawn by the battery-powered system (e.g., claim 32). ***Staats et al.* teach only the routing of DC power from power supply 64 of injector system 50 in control room 60 through wall 91 and penetration panel 62 to battery compartment 81 in power control unit 74 in magnet room 54 via power conductors 80 and 90.** In this way, *Staats et al.* merely substituted DC power-carry conductors 80 and 90 for a prior art battery 42. Figure 1 of the *Staats et al.* reference shows the prior art battery 42 that was eliminated, and Figure 2 shows the DC-carrying power conductors 80 and 90 that replaced it. Power conductors 80 and 90 connect directly to existing wiring within battery compartment 81,

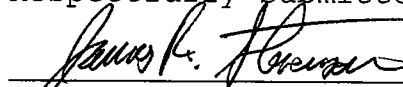
thereby eliminating the need for battery 42 which was used to operate an earlier version of the *Staats et al.* injector system.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that *Staats et al.* do not anticipate the subject matter recited in any of Applicants' claims. Applicants therefore respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the §102(b) rejections currently pending against claims 4-8, 12-14, 18-21, 25-27, 30 and 32. It is believed that all pending claims (4-33) are in condition for allowance.

CONCLUSION

Given the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections set forth in the Office Action dated 25 January 2006. Applicants believe the application is ready to be allowed. If the Examiner has any questions regarding this *Response*, he is invited to call the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



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